



Mr. Muston	B.415
1. Dr. Didsbury	C.407
2. Mr. Morley Parry	A.419
3. Mr. Perry	A.405

1404

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD



**THE
HEALTH
OF
STAFFORD**

1966

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

**THE REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

1966

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: ALDERMAN C. H. MERREY

Vice-Chairman: ALDERMAN A. E. COLLINS

COUNCILLOR S. H. ROBINSON – The Mayor

Aldermen and Councillors:

ALDERMAN S. T. BOWEN

„ A. E. COLLINS

„ J. S. HILL

„ C. H. MERREY

„ E. WILFORD (Mrs.)

COUNCILLOR T. A. EVANS

„ G. J. CHANDLER

„ L. JACQUES

„ C. R. KING

„ M. PLATT (Miss)

„ S. H. ROBINSON

„ N. J. SALISBURY (Mrs.)

„ L. J. WRIGHT

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. D. H. McFARLAND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time):

A. V. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

F. G. ASHCROFT

Cert.S.I.B., and Certified Meat Inspector

Senior Public Health Inspector:

G. ATHERTON

Cert.S.I.B., and Certified Meat Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

K. A. SIMS, Cert.S.I.B.

D. E. BULL, Cert.S.I.B., Cert.P.H.I.E.B., R.S.H.Dip.Smoke

F. COLDRICK, Cert.P.H.I.E.B., R.S.H.Dip.Smoke

K. TITTENSOR, Pupil Public Health Inspector
(resigned August)

F. WEEDON, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspector
(appointed June)

Mortuary Superintendent and Pest Operator:

F. E. ELEY

Analyst:

A. HOULBROOKE, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

County Buildings, Stafford

Chief Clerk:

Mrs. H. N. JACKSON

Clerks:

Miss B. Norris (resigned September)

Miss M. Turner

Miss K. Dawson (appointed October)

*“Our duty is not to see what lies dimly in the
distance but to do what clearly lies ahead.”*
Thomas Carlyle.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICE,
5, MARTIN STREET,
STAFFORD.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present the 89th Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Stafford for 1966.

It will be seen from Table No. ¹³~~14~~ on page 26 that over the years there has been a gradual increase in the number of births and birth rate until the year 1963 when the number was 1,023 and rate 20.8. Since then there has been a gradual decrease. The same phenomenon occurred previously with a "peak" or "bulge" occurring in the years 1920, 1944 and now 1963. The two initial "peaks" must be related to war time conditions with a reluctance to marry at least during the early years of war. The "peak" in 1963 seems to be the inevitable result of more persons available to marry and reproduce. Perhaps other personal or social reasons may also have some bearing on this.

Delighted as we all are to record births which are legitimate, it is not so pleasant to record that the number of illegitimate births in Stafford during the year was 65 or some 6.9 % of the total births. This is the highest percentage ever recorded and shows a rather alarming increase. To keep the position in perspective, let us go back to the decade 1906 to 1915 when the percentage was 4.5. In more recent times from the years 1952 to 1961 the percentage varied between 3.5 and 4.8 with an average of 4.1 or 29 illegitimate births a year. From 1961 onwards, however, there has been an appreciable increase with an average percentage of 5.8 or 56 illegitimate births a year.

It is not intended to discuss the probable reasons with tragic social and personal consequences except to say that it does indicate a sad lack of moral training on the part of the parents.

With regard to the other "Vital Statistics", there does not seem to be anything outstanding. The death rate has been pretty static for years with "Heart Disease" the principal cause. It is of note from table on page 27 that "Coronary Thrombosis" is by a long way the outstanding cause of death between the ages of 45 and 65 years.

A glance at this same table and along the fourth line "Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus" will show too clearly that five females died of this disease. This is the highest on record which, for the great majority of years was none at all, with an occasional one or two.

Now it is five. One fears that this may be the ominous sign of the increasing smoking habits of women over a period of time now bearing the same fateful results as we have known too well in men.

This table also reveals that nine males died through motor vehicle accidents. Although we are never likely to achieve a completely safe environment because, to some, the challenge of risk and adventure are the pursuits that make life worth while. Nevertheless, protecting those exposed to such risks is of great concern.

As far as motor vehicle accidents are concerned, it seems to be politically fashionable at the moment to highlight the influence of alcohol on driving. One well knows the effect of alcohol on driving behaviour and one does not condone the action of the drunken driver. It is felt however, that there are other measures which might well produce far greater safety if they were made effective.

It is estimated that the compulsory use of safety belts alone would cut casualties by some 15% as well as save millions a year on medical costs. In the more congested areas, infinitely more use could be made of segregation of pedestrians with subways, ring roads and pedestrian precincts and stricter control over meandering pedestrians who cross the street except in authorized places.

On main roads it is felt that the basic reason for motor accidents is the result of sheer frustration, with impatience at not being able to travel from A to B in a reasonable time, due to roads which are completely inadequate for the volume of traffic that uses them. If one is to attribute blame, then this is where it should be rightly apportioned.

Another common cause of frustration is the dawdling driver who, either due to limitation of individual or car is not able to maintain a reasonable minimum of speed of say 45 m.p.h. on main roads. One often wonders if the legal attitude should not be concentrated more on maintaining a reasonable cruising speed than on endeavouring to insist on a maximum of 50 m.p.h. The days of pleasurable motoring seem to be gone and it is felt that main roads should be used exclusively as a means of transport from place to place in the shortest possible time, commensurate with reasonable safety.

Probably the most important factor in preventing road accidents is the attitude of the person behind the wheel. In fact Mayer H. Parry in an article in Medical News investigated the impression that a "motorist's behaviour in the driving situation is as important as, if not more important than, other aspects of accident liability". He concluded that "one factor emerged as being all important, i.e. aggression. Indeed it is significantly apparent that a tendency towards

high aggression, whether or not combined with high anxiety, is a fair indication towards accident liability, giving aggression a greater influence on the motoring situation than has anxiety". He illustrated aggressive behaviour as "chasing another vehicle when annoyed", "deliberately trying to edge another car off the road", "fighting with other drivers" and "difficulty in controlling one's temper when driving".

His analysis suggests that motorists between the ages of 17 and 35 years are not only the most aggressive but also the most likely to be involved in a motor accident. It is comforting to be assured that aggressive tendencies in both men and women tend to diminish with age so that by the time one reaches middle age, emotions are well on the way to being controlled. He does however, suggest that women on the whole have a less aggressive nature in or out of the driving situation and within it are far less accident-prone. However, in contrast to men, he found that the woman motorist became more anxious as she gets older.

Mr. Parry did make the very important statement that "even though the ability to react quickly is a prerequisite for safe motoring, there is little doubt that a major factor in road safety is the ability to refrain from precipitating accident situations. This is where the highly aggressive person is guilty, giving in to sudden impulses, generally succumbing to emotions and consequently behaving in a manner which sooner or later causes an accident."

So there we have something of the true situation on our roads today—aggressive, anxious drivers on roads that are quite inadequate for their basic function.

One wonders how the powers that be will set about trying to control the aggression and anxiety of the psychopathic personality behind the wheel of the car. Perhaps an appropriate dose of the maligned alcohol as a therapeutic sedative might well be an advantage to such drivers?

Statistics relating to the Occupational Health Scheme give the number of times the staff in the various Departments and Sections went off sick during the year, with the diseases responsible and the percentage of working days lost due to illness. During the year the Manual Workers were absent some three and a half times more often than the Officers, losing 3.2% working days in contrast to 1.1% days for the Officers.

Some 64% of the Borough employees did not go off sick with "certificated illnesses" in contrast to 69% in Industry. Also, the days lost in Industry for employed men has been recorded as 4% whereas, in the Borough it has been 2.2%.

Highest sickness absenteeism was due to "Influenza" among the Officers and "Accidents and Injuries" among the Manual Workers. These "Accidents and Injuries" occurred in all Sections in practically the same proportion as the number of men employed. They were mainly of a minor nature, mostly "sprains" and "lacerations".

There is also consultation with Heads of Departments as to an employee's suitability, following illness, to continue in a particular job. Adjustments are made, where necessary, which on occasions may entail a different type of work.

A case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was found among the staff. With the aid of the Mass Radiography Centre, arrangements were made for all contracts, however remote, to have a chest X-Ray. Some 97 attended and one "cardiac enlargement" was the net result.

In conclusion, I would like to thank most sincerely, all the staff of the Health Department and Dr. Campbell who deputizes for me, for their ever-willing help and co-operation.

W. D. H. McFARLAND,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

Live Births:			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	450	424	874
Illegitimate	..	..	38	27	65
					<hr/> 939 <hr/>

Birth Rate

The birth rate is 18.2 per 1,000 estimated population.

Illegitimate Live Births

The illegitimate live births per cent of the total live births is 6.92.

Deaths

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths from all causes..	..		321	298	619

Death Rate

The death rate is 12.03 per estimated 1,000 population.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death, together with the percentage of total deaths, are given as follows:—

Heart Disease	..	..	247	..	39.90%
Cancer	..	..	101	..	16.31%
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	..		67	..	10.82%

Cancer of Lungs

There were 19 cases, 14 males 5 females. The average age at death was 61 years for males and 70 years for females.

Cancer

The average age of persons dying from all forms of Cancer was, males 56 years and females 67 years. 101 persons died from the disease.

TABLE No. 1
Death Rates and Average Age at Death

Year	Average Population	Average No. of Deaths per year	Death rate per 1,000	Average Age at Death—Years	
				Male	Female
1885-87	19,614	275	14.054	30	31
1888-90	19,171	273	12.37	25	37
1891-93	18,579	270	14.53	31	34
1950-52	40,306	392	9.73	64	63
1953-55	40,993	512	12.50	63	69
1956-58	42,146	485	11.12	62	65
1959-61	45,220	548	12.22	63	68
1962-64	48,976	568	11.73	64	69
1965	50,700	561	11.07	62	65
1966	51,460	619	12.03	66	71

TABLE No. 2
Age and Incidence of Death

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Under 4 weeks ...	10	7	17	2.75
4 weeks—1 year ...	1	3	4	.65
1—4 years ...	3	1	4	.65
5—14 years ...	3	2	5	.81
15—24 years ...	5	3	8	1.29
25—34 years ...	1	—	1	.16
35—44 years ...	12	7	19	3.070
45—54 years ...	22	13	35	5.65
55—64 years ...	58	28	86	13.90
65—74 years ...	80	67	147	23.74
75—84 years ...	106	144	250	40.38
85—94 years ...	17	20	37	5.98
95—99 years ...	3	3	6	.97
100 + years ...	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 3
Number of Deaths per month—Years 1962-1966

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
January ...	66	61	52	62	52
February ...	59	62	66	39	72
March ...	62	68	63	64	77
April ...	46	60	47	40	67
May ...	48	49	56	41	45
June ...	41	42	36	35	29
July ...	28	39	32	36	33
August ...	32	42	31	40	43
September ...	37	40	26	43	50
October ...	37	48	50	45	47
November ...	49	46	42	58	55
December ...	58	40	45	58	49

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	10	8	18
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	2	3
						<hr/> 21 <hr/>

Infant Mortality Rate

22.37 of all infants per 1,000 births.

Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	9	5	14
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	2	3
						<hr/> 17 <hr/>

The Death Rate is 18.10 per 1,000 live births.
.33 per 1,000 population.

Still Births

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	7	6	13
Illegitimate	..	..	..		2	2
						<hr/> 15 <hr/>

Still Birth Rate

The Still Birth Rate is 15.72 per 1,000 (live and still) births.
.29 per 1,000 population.

Cause of Infant Deaths
UNDER FOUR WEEKS

Pulmonary syndrome of new-born..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prematurity .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital heart disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pulmonary Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Asphyxia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	6

FOUR WEEKS TO TWELVE MONTHS

Cardiac failure .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (acres)	5,089
Registrar-General's estimate of population (Mid-1966) ..	51,460
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1966) according to rate books	15,378
Rateable Value, 31st March, 1966	£2,245,020
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1965/1966	£9,186

The total number of inhabited houses is made up as follows:—

Houses	15,110
Farmhouses	15
Licensed Houses	64
Shops with living accommodation	189

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SCHEME

Statistics are given separately for Officers and Manual Workers in Tables No. 4 and 5, and in each case sub-divided into various Departments.

Section 1 shows the full-time strength in the various Departments and does not include manual workers from the Prison or seasonal casual labour. Where a full-time employee resigned during the year and was replaced by another, this is counted as one person. The second line in this table shows the total number of employees off sick during the year and does not include recurrences in the same person. A percentage comparison is not given, as obviously this would be misleading in the very small Departments.

Section 2—For each Department the number of incidents or spells of sickness is shown in relationship to the length of absence. Whenever the duration exceeded three days a medical certificate was required. Periods less than three days can be termed as uncertificated, casual and to some extent voluntary sick leave. Comparison can be made between the various Departments by relating the number of incidents or spells of sickness to 100 staff.

Sections 3 and 4 give the age in ten-year periods and the number of employees off with uncertificated and certificated illnesses.

Section 5—This shows, for each Department, the sickness rate which can be defined as “the number of days absent on account of illness expressed as a percentage of the total number of possible working days”. The total possible working days has been estimated on a five-day week basis for comparison between Departments and does not include official holidays or annual leave which has been taken. This sickness rate has been estimated for uncertificated and certificated leave with a total for both.

Tables No. 6 and 7 outline the reason for absence for Officers and Manual Workers, divided into broad medical groups.

TABLE No. 4

Officers

SECTION	1. Town Clerk's 3. Surveyor's 5. Water 7. Markets 9. Baths 11. Cleansing 2. Treasurer's 4. Health 6. Library 8. Housing 10. Cemetery 12. Sewage 13. Architect's													
	DEPARTMENT	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1	No. in Dept. ...	26	28	40	12	14	19	6	7	3	3	2	2	21
	No. off Sick ...	5	15	16	7	1	2	-	3	-	-	1	1	12
2	No. of INCIDENTS Up to 3 days (Non-Cert.) ...	2	6	7	5	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
	4 days-4 weeks (Cert.) ...	3	13	11	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	12
	Over 4 weeks (Cert.) ...	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL per 100 Staff ...	19	75	47	58	17	26	-	43	-	-	50	50	71
3	Non-Certs. Age :													
	15-20 years ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21-30 " ...	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	31-40 " ...	1	4	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	41-50 " ...	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	51-60 " ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	61-65 " ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	65+ " ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Certificates. Age :													
	15-20 years ...	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	21-30 " ...	-	2	5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
	31-40 " ...	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	41-50 " ...	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
	51-60 " ...	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	61-65 " ...	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	65+ " ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Possible No. of WORKING days on 5-day week basis ...	6,291	6,669	9,449	2,697	3,338	4,438	1,448	1,689	699	731	474	478	4,842
	No. of days Lost :													
	Non-Cert. ...	6	15	11	9	-	8	-	2	-	-	1	-	7
	Non-Cert. % ...	.10	.22	.12	.33	-	.18	-	.12	-	-	.21	-	.14
	Certificates ...	28	258	145	60	5	9	-	17	-	-	-	8	93
	Certificates % ...	.45	3.85	1.53	2.22	.15	.20	-	1.01	-	-	-	1.67	1.92
	TOTAL %	.55	4.07	1.65	2.55	.15	.38	-	1.13	-	-	.21	1.67	2.06

TABLE No. 5
Manual Workers

SECTION	1. Cleansing		3. Sewage Works		6. Borough Hall		9. Library				
	2. Estates, Highways and Building Maintenance		4. Victoria Park		7. Brinc Baths		10. Markets				
	5. Waterworks		8. Cemetery								
	DEPARTMENT	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1	No. in Dept. ...	61	142	16	32	25	18	17	6	6	3
	No. off Sick ...	25	107	9	21	19	6	9	4	3	1
2	No. of INCIDENTS										
	Up to 3 days (Non-Cert.) ...	53	73	18	11	46	4	9	5	4	2
	4 days-4 weeks (Cert.) ...	21	86	15	22	10	3	5	1	2	-
	Over 4 weeks (Cert.) ...	5	22	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL per 100 Staff ...	129	127	212	106	232	44	82	100	117	66
3	Non-Certs. Age :										
	15-20 years ...	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21-30 „ ...	5	15	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
	31-40 „ ...	3	16	3	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
	41-50 „ ...	8	11	1	2	6	-	3	-	-	-
	51-60 „ ...	3	7	3	1	2	1	5	3	1	1
	61-65 „ ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	65+ „ ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Certificates. Age :										
	15-20 years ...	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21-30 „ ...	2	20	-	3	3	-	2	1	-	-
	31-40 „ ...	2	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	41-50 „ ...	7	15	1	3	7	1	-	-	-	-
	51-60 „ ...	5	18	4	4	-	2	3	-	1	-
	61-65 „ ...	1	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
	65+ „ ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5	Possible No. of WORKING days on 5-day week basis	15,047	34,618	3,875	7,688	6,077	4,365	4,169	1,399	1,440	725
	No. of days Lost :										
5	Non-Cert. ...	68	107	21	29	80	7	14	11	6	3
	Non-Cert. % ...	.45	.31	.54	.38	1.32	.16	.34	.79	.42	.41
	Certificates ...	446	1,893	256	180	156	82	47	10	35	-
	Certificates % ...	2.96	5.46	6.61	2.34	2.57	1.88	1.13	.73	3.47	-
	TOTAL %	3.41	5.77	7.15	2.72	3.89	2.04	1.47	1.52	3.89	.41

TABLE No. 6

Sickness Causes in Broad Diagnostic Groups — Officers

(Certificated Illnesses)

(1) Group	(2) Disease	(3) Total Number of Incidents	(4) Total Days of Sickness Absence	(5) Average Duration of each Incident. Days	(6) Age Range. Years	(7) Average Age. Years
1.	Diseases of Upper Respiratory System (Colds, Sinusitis, etc.) ...	6	56	9	18-61	30
2.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System (Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc.) ...	5	65	13	18-54	27
3.	Accidents and Injuries (Sprains, Fractures, etc.) ...	2	18	2	24-35	30
4.	Muscle, Nerve and Joint Conditions (Lumbago, Sciatica, Arthritis, etc.) ...	1	49	49	41	41
5.	Infective Diseases (Influenza, Dysentery etc.) ...	11	121	11	21-60	38
6.	Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System ...	3	56	18	30-65	48
7.	Gastro-Intestinal Conditions ...	3	42	14	34-58	47
8.	Renal and Bladder Conditions ...	1	5	5	41	41
9.	Allergic, Nutritional and Metabolic Conditions ...	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Eye Conditions ...	1	10	10	20	20
11.	Ear Conditions ...	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Diseases peculiar to women ...	4	33	8	27-45	35
13.	Skin Conditions (Boils, Rashes) ...	3	41	13	18-30	23
14.	Other ill-defined Conditions ...	8	127	15	29-58	44

TABLE No. 7
Sickness Causes in Broad Diagnostic Groups — Manual Workers
(Certificated Illnesses)

(1) Group	(2) Disease	(3) Total Number of Incidents	(4) Total Days of Sickness Absence	(5) Average Duration of each Incident. Days	(6) Age Range. Years	(7) Average Age. Years
1.	Diseases of Upper Respiratory System (Colds, Sinusitis, etc.) ...	28	213	7	18-62	43
2.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System (Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc.) ...	18	180	10	32-65	35
3.	Accidents and Injuries (Sprains, Fractures, etc.) ...	33	715	22	18-63	45
4.	Muscle, Nerve and Joint Conditions (Lumbago, Sciatica, Arthritis, etc.)	21	375	18	31-63	38
5.	Infective Diseases (Influenza, Dysentery, etc.)	38	352	9	18-72	46
6.	Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System ...	9	183	20	32-64	50
7.	Gastro-Intestinal Conditions ...	9	167	18	22-52	33
8.	Renal and Bladder Conditions ...	4	62	15	40-61	53
9.	Allergic, Nutritional and Metabolic Conditions ...	1	18	18	48	48
10.	Eye Conditions ...	3	269	89	24-60	46
11.	Ear Conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Diseases peculiar to women ...	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Skin Conditions (Boils, Rashes) ...	21	398	19	21-65	45
14.	Other Ill-defined Conditions ...	13	173	13	21-62	47

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SCHEME—SUMMARY

Officers

Dept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	AVERAGE
			NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER 100 STAFF											
YEAR 1963	106	136	127	160	27	105	100	160	33	50	50	—	—	38
1964	47	133	74	63	12	78	20	100	—	—	—	50	65	49
1965	63	86	74	64	—	147	33	120	67	67	—	—	—	63
1966	19	75	47	58	17	26	—	43	—	—	50	50	71	35
			PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST											
YEAR 1963	3.3	2.1	3.1	5.5	1.2	1.8	.84	17.3	.74	2.3	2.5	—	—	3.13
1964	1.73	3.22	2.77	.50	1.8	.87	1.5	2.49	—	—	—	1.5	1.88	1.40
1965	1.41	2.54	1.73	.69	—	1.59	.21	3.40	4.49	11.50	—	—	—	2.23
1966	.55	4.07	1.65	2.55	.15	.38	—	1.01	—	—	.21	1.67	2.06	1.10

Manual Workers

Dept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	AVERAGE
			NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER 100 STAFF								
YEAR 1963	260	96	57	103	154	30	121	125	33	125	110
1964	162	139	200	97	108	26	100	50	43	200	113
1965	215	153	206	88	249	14	106	160	150	67	140
1966	129	127	212	106	232	44	82	100	117	66	122
			PERCENTAGE WORKING DAYS LOST								
1963	8.1	4.6	3.0	3.1	4.09	1.6	5.5	1.4	.41	3.1	3.49
1964	4.93	4.47	2.76	3.85	1.70	1.90	4.87	0.60	.52	4.02	2.96
1965	3.61	5.52	5.51	2.22	3.92	.459	1.79	1.82	3.30	.42	2.82
1966	3.41	5.77	7.15	2.72	3.89	2.04	1.47	1.52	3.89	.41	3.23

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1966

TABLE No. 8

Superannuation and Sick Pay		Sick pay only	
Males 72	Females 10	Males 3	Females —
TOTAL — 85			

The number of medical examinations carried out on employees of the Corporation is given in the table above. These examinations cover Sick pay and Superannuation Schemes.

Public Health Propaganda

The staff have given talks to various organisations during the year covering many aspects of public health. Posters have been displayed in various parts of the town.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The following survey of the Social Conditions existing in Stafford have been supplied by the Manager of the Employment Exchange:—

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Engineering and Electrical Goods	..	9,369	2,352	11,721
Professional Services	.. ..	1,514	2,539	4,053
Public Administration	.. ..	2,903	1,114	4,017
Distribution	.. ..	1,013	1,593	2,606
Miscellaneous Services	.. ..	729	1,483	2,212
Brick, Pottery and Glass, etc.	.. ..	1,846	453	2,299
Transport	.. ..	1,318	156	1,474
Construction	.. ..	1,498	51	1,549
Clothing and Footwear	.. ..	612	841	1,453
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	.. ..	732	120	852
Other Metal Goods	.. ..	806	136	942
Chemicals and Allied Industries	.. ..	355	281	636
Gas, Electricity and Water	.. ..	317	36	353
Insurance and Banking	.. ..	230	186	416
Timber and Furniture	.. ..	244	53	297
Food, Drink and Tobacco	.. ..	221	47	268
Paper, Printing and Publishing	.. ..	117	97	214
Mining and Quarrying	.. ..	144	12	156
Vehicles	.. ..	56	7	63

DISABLED PERSONS

Rehabilitation, Training and Employment

The services of the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour, 132 Newport Road, Stafford, are available to all persons requiring advice or assistance on any matter concerning the welfare and employment of the disabled. Courses of industrial rehabilitation are arranged for men and women who have suffered illness or injury and need help in bridging the gap between recovery and return to work.

Government Vocational Training Schemes, administered by the Ministry of Labour, aim to give an intensive grounding in both practical skills and the theoretical knowledge necessary to enable trainees to undertake work in a trade. A wide variety of training trades are available to suitable applicants under the Disabled Persons Scheme, about which full details may be obtained from the Disablement Resettlement Officer.

A specialist employment service is available to disabled work-people and employers requiring assistance.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The following is a list of the voluntary organisations in Stafford:—

British Red Cross Society
Council of Social Service
Darby and Joan Club
Littleworth Veterans
Littleworth Community Centre
Older Friends League
Pennycrofts Pensioners' Association
Red Cross over 60's Club
Social Service Old Folks Club
Sandon Road Forget-me-Not Club
Stafford Chiropody Service
Stafford Rotary Club
Stafford and District League of Friends for Hospitals
Stafford Branch of the National Association of Old Age Pensioners
Women's Voluntary Service

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

During the year, 737 reports were received from the Public Health Laboratory where bacteriological examinations are carried out.

I would like to thank Dr. Mackey-Scolley for his co-operation and advice.

Ambulance Service (Staffordshire County Council)

The Ambulance Station is situated at The Beeches, Stone Road, Stafford.

Ante-Natal Clinics (Staffordshire County Council)

These Clinics are held at the Welfare Centre, North Walls, and the Welfare Centre, Rising Brook.

Home Help (Staffordshire County Council)

The number of Home Helps employed is 66.

Immunisation (Staffordshire County Council)

Immunisation is carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres or by Family Doctors.

Welfare Clinics

The Child Welfare Centres, North Walls and Rising Brook, Church Hall, Baswich, Holmcroft Community Centre, and Methodist Church Hall.

Clinics

School Clinic, Lammascote Road, Stafford.

Chest Clinic, Staffordshire General Infirmary.

Maternity Homes (Hospital Management Committee)

Burton House, Moss Pit.

Hospitals

Staffordshire General Infirmary, Foregate Street.

Fernleigh, Marston Road.

St. George's Hospital, Gaol Square, Stafford.

Venereal Diseases

Staffordshire General Infirmary.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria

There have been no confirmed cases of Diphtheria in the Borough for the fifteenth year in succession.

The County Council is responsible for Immunisation and has supplied the following statistics for the Borough:—

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-inforcing</i>
Welfare Centre	1,207	579
School Clinic		
Private Doctors		

The following table gives an indication of our state of immunisation:—

TABLE No. 9

Year	Number of Children Immunised		Number of babies born during preceding year minus deaths under 1 year
	Primary	Re-immunised	
1956 ...	485	457	607
1957 ...	564	1,725	656
1958 ...	569	363	647
1959 ...	715	1,209	693
1960 ...	670	1,402	773
1961 ...	835	1,290	792
1962 ...	413	49	833
1963 ...	345	100	865
1964 ...	808	2,067	1,000
1965 ...	1,142	1,891	974
1966 ...	1,207	579	949

From the years 1955 to 1965 there were 8,789 children born and from 1956 to 1966 there were 7,753 primary immunisations, giving an overall immunisation of 88%.

TABLE No. 10

Notifiable Diseases	Cases at all ages	Deaths	Case Distribution as to Areas			
			North	South	East	West
Measles ...	242	—	112	93	30	7
Whooping Cough...	9	—	3	2	3	1
Tuberculosis ...	13	—	4	5	2	2
Scarlet Fever ...	33	—	10	11	8	4
Dysentery ...	10	—	3	4	2	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	3	—	3	—	—	—

Scarlet Fever

Of the 33 cases notified—19 occurred in the December quarter. With the exception of 2 patients, all were children under the age of 9 years. The cases did not occur in any particular district.

Whooping Cough

All the cases notified, 9 in number, were in the south end of the town. 1133 Primary Immunisations were carried out during the year.

Measles

145 of the notified cases occurred in the December quarter and were widespread throughout the town. Most cases were young children.

Dysentery

All the notified cases were visited and investigations carried out. Instructions were given to parents of all contacts regarding personal hygiene.

Poliomyelitis

No case was reported during the year, 788 primary immunisations and 365 boosters were carried out.

Since the commencement of Poliomyelitis immunisations, in all 21,471 persons received primary immunisation.

Food Poisoning

The three cases occurred in an Institution.

Smallpox

The total number of vaccinations carried out during the year was 539—which included 77 before 1st birthday.

Re-vaccination totalled 39.

Tuberculosis

12 Pulmonary and 1 non-Pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year.

TABLE No. 11
Notified Cases

		Age in Years			
		0—25	26—45	46—65	65+
Pulmonary	Male	1	1	3	1
	Female	3	3	—	—
Non-Pulmonary	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	—	—

The “Balance Sheet” for the T.B. Register is as follows:—

On Register on Jan. 1st..	155	Deaths	3*
Notifications	13	Recovered	20
Transfers in	8	Transfers out	6
On register at Dec. 31st ..			147
<hr/> 176			<hr/> 176

*These three notified cases died from other causes.

A Mass X-Ray was carried out at the Corporation Depot in November owing to an employee contracting Tuberculosis—all immediate contacts were offered X-Ray and anyone else at the Depot who wished. 97 persons attended—no Tuberculosis was found but one Cardiac enlargement was discovered.

TABLE No. 12
Tuberculosis
Analysis of New Cases and Deaths

YEAR	NEW CASES				DEATHS				Death Rate per 1,000 population
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Ten year average 1929-38	21.9	15.6	7.7	5.3	12.6	7.8	2.8	1.7	Mid year 1933
Ten year average 1939-48	11.9	9.2	2.8	3.7	9.0	5.8	1.5	1.4	Mid year 1943
Ten year average 1952-61	13.8	8.4	0.8	1.2	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	Mid year 1956
1962	8	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	0.02
1963	11	3	1	1	3	1	-	-	0.08
1964	-	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	0.06
1965	8	1	2	3	6	-	-	-	0.12
1966	6	6	-	1	2	1	-	-	0.06

Royal Brine Baths

The Superintendent of the Baths, Mr. A. Beazor has supplied me with the following report on the activities of the Royal Brine Baths:—

“Swimming attendances have shown a considerable increase. Comparative figures are:—

1956/1957	..	159,380
1965/1966	..	195,186
1966/1967	..	211,038

School attendances comprise some 83,912 of the year's total as against 70,940 for 1965/66. With swimming forming a major part of physical education coupled with the publicity that will come from the newly formed Sports Council, a new bath will be a must in the near future.

Warm and Remedial Baths

These departments show a steady decline owing to every home being brought to a modern standard, and to a lack of support from the Hospitals for remedial treatment at the Baths. ”

HOUSING

Mr. D. Stansfield, the Borough Architect, has kindly supplied the following:—

Houses erected by Corporation between 1st January 1966, and 31st December, 1966	.. .. .	135
Houses erected by private enterprise between 1st January, 1966, and 31st December, 1966	..	489
Houses erected by Housing Associations between 1st January, 1966, and 31st December, 1966	..	25

Births and Stillbirths

TABLE No. 13

Year	Total Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 population	Birth Rate for England and Wales	Total Still Births	Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and Still Births
1955	627	15.18	15.0	17	26
1956	668	16.13	15.7	15	22
1957	680	16.20	16.1	17	24
1958	693	16.09	16.4	20	28
1959	801	18.21	16.5	16	19
1960	813	18.23	17.1	29	34
1961	854	17.9	17.4	15	17
1962	880	18.23	18.0	17	18
1963	1,023	20.8	18.2	12	11
1964	995	20.1	18.4	16	15
1965	973	19.1	18.1	25	25
1966	939	18.2	17.7	15	15

TABLE No. 14

Year	Live Births	Under one month		Under one year	
		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births
1955	627	14	22.3	20	33.3
1956	668	14	20.9	22	32.9
1957	680	12	17.6	16	23.5
1958	693	8	11.54	13	18.76
1959	801	24	29.37	28	34.7
1960	813	13	15.99	21	25.83
1961	854	14	16.39	21	24.59
1962	880	13	14.77	15	17.04
1963	1,023	19	18.57	23	22.46
1964	995	15	15.0	21	21.1
1965	973	17	17.47	24	24.67
1966	939	17	18.10	21	22.37

Mortuary

The following bodies were admitted to the Mortuary:—

Borough residents	.. .. .	35
Non-residents who died in the Borough	.. .. .	—
Brought in from outside the Borough	.. .. .	28
Non-civilians	.. .. .	—
Borough residents who died outside the Borough	.. .. .	—
Total		63
Post-mortem examinations on the above	.. .. .	63

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during 1966

	M.	F.	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year	1+	5+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+	75 and over
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	14	5	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	7	7	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	2	19	14
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	29	23	52	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	4	8	—	2
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia...	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Diabetes	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	41	37	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	23	46
Coronary Disease, Angina	79	58	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	35	61
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	31	1	7
Other Heart Disease	39	63	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	19	77
Other Circulatory Diseases	8	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	7
Influenza	7	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Pneumonia	10	14	24	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12
Bronchitis...	30	13	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	12	18
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	4	3	7	3	2	1	1	2	—	4	—	6	8	12
Motor Vehicle Accident	19	24	43	10	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	—	2	1
All other Accidents	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Suicide	4	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year one is so closely associated with and involved in the happenings within the Department that it is not always easy to predict what during the course of the year will stimulate public interest or what will, for example, have a pronounced or lasting effect upon the life of the community. Perhaps this is the real purpose of the Annual Report—not simply to produce statistics for the delight (or otherwise) of anonymous gentlemen somewhere in Whitehall—not just to prove that the members of the staff have given value for money as perhaps deduced from comparison between last year's statistics and this—but to leave behind some small record of the problems met with and the attempts made to improve man's environment. There are, as one would expect, the moments of doubt when progress in a specific field is not as rapid as one might wish, when problems seem to arise faster than solutions can be applied, when indeed there are no solutions available.

This year saw the completion of the training of the pupil in the Department and it is to the credit of all members of the staff as well as the pupil that he was not only successful in qualifying but qualifying with some distinction in being placed third in the country for the year.

To matters of public concern however: three items attracted particular publicity namely flooding, dampness due to condensation and, in strange contrast, residual pesticides in food.

By the time this appears in print, the causes, effects and remedies of the instances of flooding have been fully investigated and discussed by the Council and certain preventative measures taken so it would be superfluous to add further comment.

The problem of condensation though not as dramatic, affected so many houses that it is felt some comment must be made. It is no consolation to those whose houses have been affected to know that many towns other than Stafford suffered. Much time and effort was spent investigating complaints and advising householders. In many instances difficulty was experienced in convincing occupiers that the type of dampness was condensation and not penetration of water

from the outside. Broadly, it was found that most causes of condensation were the use of inappropriate means of heating, inadequate heating or incorrect ventilation—or a combination of these factors—coupled with the excessive use on internal walls and ceilings of impervious materials. Quite apart from any control which could be exercised by the occupants however, the weather itself was a major influence—how else can one account for the sudden eruption of complaints of the severity encountered all over the country. The writer certainly has never experienced anything like it before. Particularly distressing to the housewife was that in a short time, surfaces affected by condensation developed heavy growths of black mould which though removable caused staining of plastered surfaces.

Moving on to the third item, that of residual pesticides in food the amount of public interest shown was surprising though gratifying when it was announced that Stafford was to co-operate in a national survey to try to establish what foods if any reached the consumer contaminated to what extent by which insecticides. In the nature of things this must be done on a national scale as it is a colossal undertaking and naturally enough some considerable time must elapse before conclusions can be drawn and comment made. It is however another example of continuing attention being directed towards safeguarding the health of the public.

Some comment was made in last year's Report on the subject of food complaints. Almost the same comments could well be repeated this year though doubtless it will be observed from the statistics later in the Report that there has been an appreciable fall off in the numbers.

There is no basis for complacency however and every effort must be made by all concerned to reduce such complaints as much as is humanly possible. The aim must surely be to ensure that any item of food can be bought with complete confidence.

Side by side with the effect to eliminate such food complaints which generally are concerned with either foreign bodies or suspected unfitness, is the day by day enforcement of the Regulations governing food hygiene in terms of the premises, equipment, and personnel. With the increasing tendency for people to eat out, so the emphasis on this type of work increases. Inspection alone is not the complete answer, so test-swabbing of utensils and working surfaces etc. is used to indicate by bacteriological methods whether cleansing procedures are adequate.

By the co-operation of the Borough Architect this Department scrutinises deposited plans of proposed developments involving legislation administered by the Health Department and by this means it is often possible to point out to developers how compliance with a

bewildering range of legislation can best be achieved in advance of actual construction. Though there is no compulsion upon developers to comply with, for example, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 in advance of the premises being actually brought into use, it is obviously more desirable as well as more economical to make provision for the necessary facilities etc. before construction is commenced than to try to adapt the structure later. There is a wealth of information and advice available—much greater use could be made of this advisory service.

Once more it is my pleasure to place on record my sincere thanks to the many people without whose efforts and willing co-operation the progress in public health matters could not have been maintained. Particularly am I indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Chief Officers and their staffs and all members of the Health team.

F. G. ASHCROFT,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Inspection of the Area

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

	No. of Visits etc.	No. of Notices			
		Infor- mal 1	Statu- tory 2	Complied with	
				1	2
To dwelling houses ...	768	93	—	76	—
Verminous houses ...	19	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences ...	57	14	—	14	—
House drainage defects ...	564	35	—	35	—
Accumulation of refuse ...	119	14	—	14	—
Overcrowding ...	25	—	—	—	—
Water supply ...	322	—	—	—	—
Samples from Public Baths	9	—	—	—	—
Factories (inc. bakehouses and food preparing premises) ...	187	24	—	24	—
Slaughterhouses ...	1,206	67	—	64	—
Shops where food is sold ...	743	74	—	72	—
Mobile Food Vans ...	33	6	—	6	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	35	8	—	8	—
Offensive Trades ...	58	13	—	13	—
Dairies ...	6	—	—	—	—
Piggeries ...	2	—	—	—	—
Market ...	93	6	—	6	—
Ice Cream Shops ...	121	—	—	—	—
Cafes and Canteens ...	139	27	—	23	—
Licensed Premises ...	74	10	—	10	—
Visits to notifiable diseases...	112	—	—	—	—
Sewer Swabs ...	—	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution ...	320	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	88	—	—	—	—
Re-housing of families ...	12	—	—	—	—
Caravans ...	54	—	—	—	—
Refuse Tips ...	16	—	—	—	—
Pet Shops ...	6	—	—	—	—
Housing Acts (Improve- ment Grants) ...	253	28	—	28	—
Number of food and milk samples purchased for analysis ...	306	—	—	—	—
Complaints received at the office of foods purchased and visits ..	189	—	—	—	—
Interviews ...	859	—	—	—	—
Housing survey ...	568	—	—	—	—
Rodent control ...	126	—	—	—	—
Unclassified complaints ...	74	—	—	—	—
Noise ...	90	—	—	—	—
Dust ...	32	—	—	—	—
Agriculture Act ...	12	—	—	—	—
Clearance Area Houses ...	348	—	—	—	—
Houses in multiple occupation..	180	10	—	6	—
O.S.R.P. Queries & Accidents	29	—	—	—	—
O.S.R.P. Visits ..	406	48	—	36	—
Exhumations ..	4	—	—	—	—
Substandard fauilies ..	—	—	—	—	—
Land Charge Searches ..	1321	—	—	—	—
Visits entailed ..	111	—	—	—	—
Planning Applications ..	293	—	—	—	—
Visits entailed ..	21	—	—	—	—
Valuation S.D.A. ..	9	—	—	—	—

The water supply for Stafford and the area supplied by the undertaking is derived from three boreholes. Those at Milford and Shugborough supply the town with the exception of the Newport Road and Eccleshall Road areas which are supplied from the Gnosall borehole. All supplies are chlorinated prior to entering service reservoirs before distribution. The supply throughout the year has been satisfactory (i) in quality and (ii) in quantity.

“These figures indicate that despite the increase in housing activity the domestic consumption per head per day is being kept at an economic figure. However, the indications are that this figure will rise substantially in the next twelve months.

Permanent development of the new source works at Weston Jones has now commenced."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WATER CONSUMPTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1967
Based on an estimated population supplied of 74,000

Decrease shown thus—	Increase shown thus +
Number of meters in use at 31st March, 1967 = 1,500.	

Eighteen samples of water were submitted to the Chemical Laboratory for analysis.

Details of the chemical analysis of typical samples of water are as follows:—

	Samples submitted in the 4th Quarter		
	Gnosall Pumping Station	Shug- borough Pumping Station	Milford Pumping Station
	Parts per Million		
pH Value	7.4	7.7	7.5
Total solid matter dried at 212°F.	578.0	260.0	473.0
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid	Nil	0.008	0.024
Nitric Nitrogen	0.5	3.0	2.5
Chlorine present as Chloride ...	22.0	28.0	99.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.041	0.041	0.25
Appearance	} Clear and Colourless	Clear and	Clear and
		Colourless	Colourless
Injurious metallic contamination—	Zinc 0.1	0.1	0.16
Total Hardness	404.0	156.0	250.0
Carbonate Hardness	250.0	102.0	168.0
Fluorine	—	—	—
Total Residual Chlorine	—	—	—

The Public Analyst reports that the waters are not liable to plumbo solvent action.

Testing does not stop at determining the quality—the safety must also be guaranteed. To this end a further 52 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these, 22 were taken during distribution, 30 at the reservoir both of the raw water and following chlorination. All samples were satisfactory, there being no evidence of any contamination.

Public Swimming Baths

Stafford's Brine Baths consist basically of a main pool, brine pool and facilities for private brine baths.

The main pool is 80 feet 6 inches long and 33 feet wide, the depth being from 3 feet to 6 feet. Total water capacity is 86,000 gallons. Water is supplied initially from the town's mains and re-circulated through the treatment plant, the capacity of which ensures a complete change of water every 2½ hours. Before re-entry to the main pool, the water is passed through rapid filters, heated and chlorinated.

The brine pool is 33 feet long and 14 feet wide, the depth varying from 2 feet to 4 feet 6 inches. Its total capacity is approximately 15,000 gallons of brine heated to 96°F. Operated on the fill and empty principle, the pool is filled directly from the brine main from the Salt Works, the brine strength being 28%. Normally the pool is filled each Thursday and operated on Thursday, Friday and Saturday before emptying.

The Department is equipped to carry out spot checks to determine the free chlorine available and regular samples are submitted for bacteriological examination. All the samples this year were satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

SURFACE WATER SEWERS LAID

6,412 feet.

FOUL SEWERS LAID

4,832 feet.

Obstructions

Complaints regarding 2,250 foul water drain obstructions were received, and cleared by the Corporation workmen.

Sewage Disposal

Routine sampling of the final effluent from the Brancote Works has continued.

Tankering of sewage sludge to farms has continued: from a total raw sludge yield of 6,945,000 gallons, some 3,798,000 gallons of digested sludge were disposed of by this system.

During 1966 a substantial increase in sewage flow was experienced, some 1,367,544,000 gallons (i.e. a daily average flow of 3,719,000 gallons) being treated compared with 1,003,468,000 gallons in 1965. Of this, 108,500,900 gallons came from the Rural District.

The population served is 51,460 for the Borough together with a portion of the Rural District.

All sewage is pumped to the Brancote works, thirteen pumping stations at strategic points being operated. Pumping is necessary because of the generally flat and low lying land in the Stafford area which renders normal gravitational methods impracticable. Obviously efficient maintenance of the pumping stations is vital to the whole system in preventing discharges of crude sewage direct to brookcourses. A further improvement to the system will be the rebuilding and modernisation of the Silkmore Lane station for which tenders were accepted this year.

Additionally, the new Corporation Street sewer system now on the drawing board is expected to be adopted in 1967. With regard to the proposed extension to the Brancote Works, a joint technical meeting was held in January between officers of the Ministry, the

Trent River Authority and the Borough. The matters arising were put in hand and it is expected that work will commence in 1967.

Throughout the year control of trade effluent discharge was actively pursued, 23 consents being issued and a comprehensive programme of sampling and analysis of discharges being undertaken.

Factories Act, 1961 1 — Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities 	5	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority 	166	146	16	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises) 	20	34	3	—
TOTAL ...	191	187	19	—

2 — Defects Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	15	14	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Convenience :					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	19	18	—	4	—

3 — Outworkers

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing (Making apparel (etc. (Cleaning (and (Washing	10	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following table shows the work done during the year in connection with the destruction of rats and mice in the Borough. Presentation of the statistics in the table is in the form required by the Ministry.

Continued emphasis is put upon early discovery of infestation in the effort to secure more speedy and effective control and to achieve this, the co-operation of the public is essential.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS		
1. Number of properties in district ..	18,597	14
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	928	14
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ..	343	13
(ii) Mice ..	86	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ..	40	1
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ..	10	1
(ii) Mice ..	—	—

Sewers

4. Sewers infested by rats during the year Nil.

HOUSING

1. *Council Houses Certified Unfit:*

81, 82, Foregate Street
15, 16, Snow Hill

2. *Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made:*

27, Foregate Street
6, South Walls
4, Union Buildings

3. *Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made:*

42, Browning Street
17, Sandyford Street
12, Snow Hill
7, 8, Water Street

4. *Informal Action resulting in Demolition:*

6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, Broad Street
5, 6, 7, Broad Eye
22, 23, 24, 25, Foregate Street
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Providence Place
25, 26, 27, 28, Common Road
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Aston Terrace
Moss Pit Cottage
50, Wright Street

5. *Clearance Areas Represented:*

24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, Greyfriars Place
72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, Grey Friars

6. *Where re-housing took place:*

Individual Unfit Houses	20
Clearance Area Houses	5
Houses adjoining Clearance Areas ..	Nil

7. *Houses Demolished:*

(a) *Demolition Orders:*

1, Aston Terrace
13, Water Street
49, Wright Street

(b) *Clearance Area Action: (including Grey Areas)*

8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Grey Friars
14, 15, 16, Snows Yard & 39, Foregate Street
10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, Eccleshall Road
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, Grey
Friars.

Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair

No Certificates of Disrepair were issued in 1966.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, et seq.—Discretionary

Improvement Grants

Twelve applications were received and eleven completed under the above scheme. The grants paid totalled £1,470 3s. 5d., and the total value of the work involved was £2,940 6s. 11d.

Since the commencement of the scheme, 450 applications have been completed.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, et seq.—Standard Grants

Thirty-two applications were received and twenty-seven completed. The grants paid totalled £3,523 11s. 0d. for the completed work and the cost of the work involved was £7,944 0s. 1d.

Since the commencement of the scheme, 234 applications have been completed.

Moveable Dwellings—Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

During the year one further licence was issued authorising the use of land as a caravan site. Constant checks have been made throughout the year to ensure that unauthorised stationing of caravans does not become established.

There are five licences remaining in force.

Disinfection of Houses

During the year no houses were disinfested for vermin.

Closet Accommodation

It is estimated that there are now 239 waste water closets in the Borough.

There were no conversions carried out with the aid of Grants of £12 10s. 0d.

During the year 3 houses were demolished in which waste water closets were utilised. Efforts continue to try to secure the abolition of these long outmoded appliances, but there does seem to be reluctance as long as they continue to function.

The Disease of Animals (Waste Goods) Order, 1957

There are now fourteen licences in force. No licences were issued during the year and the installations were visited to ensure that swill boiling is effectively carried out.

Offensive Trades

There is one Gut Scraper registered and his premises are within the curtilage of a semi-public slaughterhouse.

Atmospheric Pollution

Measuring apparatus to determine daily the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air was installed at Rising Brook in mid-1962 and has been continuously operated since. Details of these results are given below, as are those of the previous year for comparison.

Interpretation of the results suggests that atmospheric pollution in this particular area is largely domestic, and that the use of smokeless fuels on approved appliances could bring about a worthwhile improvement in the situation. Before planning a smoke control area, however, the fuel situation will be most carefully assessed to determine that adequate supplies of appropriate fuels will be available.

1965 Atmospheric Pollution Recordings

Smoke

ug / m ³	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Daily Average ...	120	180	154	*	29	27	15	30	56	129	147	73
Highest Day ...	390	483	533	97	93	94	31	77	121	268	284	155
Ratio Sm/SO ₂ ...	1.29	1.10	1.27	1.11	.81	.87	.42	.70	.97	1.0	1.1	1.4

Sulphur Dioxide

ug / m ³	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Daily Average ...	93	164	121	*	36	31	36	43	58	126	124	51.4
Highest Day ...	356	480	273	170	140	111	112	156	168	247	414	94

1966 Atmospheric Pollution Recordings

Smoke

ug / m ³	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Daily Average ...	209	67	56	56	31	26	19	50	52	97	125	79
Highest Day ...	454	197	148	152	55	57	34	139	146	243	326	363
Ratio Sm/SO ₂ ...	1.09	.71	1.15	.62	.84	.64	.58	1.32	.64	1.0	1.1	1.2

Sulphur Dioxide

ug / m ³	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Daily Average ...	192	95	49	90	37	38	33	38	81	97	114	66
Highest Day ...	301	240	139	200	63	124	81	111	184	175	297	279

* Denotes that, for whatever reason, insufficient results were obtained for statistical reliability. Generally it means that less than 21 out of 28 possible results were obtained.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

There are six scrap metal dealers registered under the above Act.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Six licences were issued during the year to persons to keep Pet Shops.

Inspections were made of all the premises.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following premises are registered:—

Preparation of sausage, etc.	..	..	25
Manufacture of ice cream	..	..	1
Sale of ice cream in pre-pack containers			125
Fish Frying	..	..	16

The principal trades of food shops in the Borough are as follows:—

	The number of premises	The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	The number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19
General	78	78	30	27
Grocery	50	48	48	44
Greengrocers ..	12	12	12	12
Butchers	43	41	43	43
Fishmongers ..	6	6	6	6
Confectioners ..	13	13	13	13
Sweet Shops ..	10	10	8	8
Cafes	30	29	29	29

Remedial action has been commenced in the cases where deficiencies exist.

Meat and Other Foods—Slaughtering Facilities

There are two private slaughterhouses within the Borough: Messrs. Rowlands and the Stafford and Stone Co-operative Society.

Messrs. Rowland’s premises are of a semi-public type, as they dress carcasses for butchers from other districts as well as those at Stafford.

Slaughtering is continued outside office hours, including Sundays. 1,206 visits were paid by the Inspectors during the year, which necessitated an appreciable amount of overtime being worked by the Inspectors to ensure that all carcasses are inspected and stamped. These inconvenient hours naturally add to the difficulties of the work but this is regarded as not only essential work but of a priority nature so the service is maintained notwithstanding the effect upon other duties.

The Inspectors participate in a weekly rota, this being the fairest way of sharing the overtime and weekend duty which is entailed. A typical week for the Inspector at the larger slaughterhouse means starting work every morning, including Sunday, before eight o'clock, and on the weekdays finishing at about six o'clock in the evening, having had a lunch break of perhaps half-an-hour. It is hard work, both physically and mentally, demanding a tough constitution and unwavering concentration in conditions that have to be experienced to be appreciated.

The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958

Carcases Received, Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	6,273	441	18	17,315	16,925
Number Inspected	6,273	441	18	17,315	16,925
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS. Whole carcases condemned	1	0	1	3	12
Portions of carcases with Organs	94	2	1	8	145
Organs only	2,225	50	—	1,411	2,374
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	30.57	11.79	11.11	8.21	14.95
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Portions of carcases with Organs	—	—	—	—	582
Organs only	1	—	—	—	66
Percentage of the Number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	.02	—	—	—	3.41

Total weight of meat condemned — 22 tons 18 cwt. 25 lbs.
Cysticercus Bovis was found in 48 animals.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections

(1) Class of premises	(2) Number of premises registered during the year	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year	(4) Number of regis- tered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	9	148	24
Retail shops	27	301	135
Wholesale shops ware- houses	1	22	3
Catering establishments open to the public canteens	3	50	15
Fuel storage depots	—	5	2
TOTAL	40	526	179

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises — 406.

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1,515
Retail shops	1,837
Wholesale departments warehouses	170
Catering establishments open to the public	476
Canteens	15
Fuel storage depots	50
TOTAL	4,063
TOTAL MALES	1,586
TOTAL FEMALES	2,477

Notification of Accidents

During 1966, of 7 notified accidents 7 were investigated. One concerned an adult male and one a boy. 4 concerned adult females and one a girl. One of the accidents occurred in a canteen, one in an office and the other five were in retail shop premises. None of the accidents was fatal.

Unfit Food

Certificates were issued confirming the unfitness of foods reported to the Department by Provision Merchants in the town.

The items were:—

141 tins of fruit; 109 tins of vegetables; 102 tins of beans; 94 tins of meat; 41 tins of corned beef; 1 tin of soup; 13 tins of evaporated milk; 1 tin of cream; 4 tins of macaroni; 3 tins of rice pudding; 1 tin of sago; 1 tin of sponge pudding; 34 tins of fish; 10 tins of fruit juice; 8 tins of dry ginger ale; 3 tins of tonic water; 96 packets of fish; 410 packets of fish fingers; 4 packets of fish cakes; 46 packets of meat; 10 packets of beefburgers; 2 packets of rissoles; 53 packets of vegetables; 25 packets of puff pastry; 24 packets of chips; 12 packets of beans; 4 packets of artie roll; 7 packets of cream sponge; 5 packets of eclairs; 45 packets of mousse; 13 packets of corn; 2 meat casseroles; 672 packets of sugar; 6 bags scampi; 51 lbs. of fish; 3½ lbs. of ox tongue; 707 lbs. of beef; 12½ lbs. of steak; 1½ lbs. of sirloin; 18 lbs. of lamb; 25 lbs. of pigs liver; 12¾ lbs. of sausage; 284 lbs. of bacon; 12 sausage rolls and 5 packets of sausage rolls; 3 lamb chops; 11 steak and kidney pies; 12 small pies; 42 lbs. of fruit cake; 50 lbs. of sprouts; 25 turkeys; 44lbs. of turkeys; 129 chickens; 240 lbs. of chickens.

**MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959
AND OTHER ASSOCIATED MILK LEGISLATION**

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

No. of Dealer's Licences in force for the sale of Untreated Milk	5
No. of Dealer's Licences in force for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	31
No. of Dealer's Licences in force for the sale of Sterilised Milk	33
No. of Dealer's Licences in force for the sale of Ultra Heat Treated Milk	6

ANALYSIS OF ALL PERSONS RETAILING MILK IN THE BOROUGH	NUMBER
RETAILERS OF UNTREATED MILK :—	
Milk from own cows	3
Milk from cows of other producers	4
RETAILERS OF HEAT TREATED MILK :—	
Retailers receiving milk from licensed Pasteurising Plant which is within the Borough	Nil
Retailers receiving milk from Pasteurised or Sterilised Plants outside the Borough	39

Sampling of Milk

During the year samples of the various milks were regularly submitted to the Public Analyst for testing for adulteration or deficiencies, and to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination.

Submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford, for bacteriological test were:—

89 samples submitted, of which 1 failed the methylene blue test. The failure was reported to the appropriate quarter and subsequent follow-up samples proved to be satisfactory. No reports were received of the presence of *Brucella Abortus* in the raw milk.

Designation	No. of Samples taken	Satis.	Unsatisfactory		Neg.	Pos.
			Methylee Blue Test	Phnospha-tase Test		
Untreated	16	15	1	—	6	—
Pasteurised	51	51	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	22	22	—	—	—	—
	89	88	1	—	6	—

The milk samples submitted for Chemical Analysis are as follows:—

89 samples of milk, none of which proved to be under the required standard.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
46 ..	4 ..	4 ..	0

SAMPLING OF OTHER FOODS

Samples of various foods were submitted to the Public Analyst during 1966.

82 samples were submitted for Chemical Analysis:—

Celery (3); Butter (1); Marmalade (3); Honey (2); Lemon Curd (1); Apricot Jam (1); Damson Jam (8); Blackcurrant Jam (2); Strawberry Jam (1); Raspberry Jam (1); Cheese (4); Cheese Spread (1); Marzipan (1); Fruit Yogurt (1); Cooking Oil (1); Casserole Steak in Gravy (1); Stewed Steak with Meat (1); Hamburgers with Gravy (1); Lemon Sponge Mix (1); Fruit Cake Mix (1); Nut Mix (1); Apple and Blackcurrant Fruit Filling (1); Solid pack pie apple (1); Malt Vinegar (3); Raising Powder (1); Pepper (1); Mustard (1); Pork Luncheon Meat (1); Corned Beef (1); Cornflour (1); Protein Cereal (1); Desiccated Coconut (1); Preserved Dressed Crab (2); Salmon (2); Crab (1); Fish Paste (2); Tomato Paste (1); Mincemeat (1); Lemon Drink (2); Ice Lollie Syrup (1); Drinking Chocolate (2); Grapefruit Juice (2); Instant Coffee (1); French Coffee (1); Bean and Beef Curry (1); Beef Curry with Rice (1); Prawn Curry with Rice (1); Spanish Paella with Rice (1); Pure Curry Powder (1); Chicken in Jelly (1); Pure Salad Oil (1); Rice Pudding (1); Pineapple Chunks (1); Rhubarb in Syrup (1); Instant Non-Fat Milk Skimmed (1); Sterilised Dairy Cream (1); Currants (2).

All were satisfactory except the following informal samples:—

Damson Jam — Deficient of its proper proportion of fruit. Representations were made to the manufacturers.

Beef Curry with Rice — Deficient of its proper proportion of meat. Representations were made to the manufacturers.

Hamburgers with Gravy — Deficient of its proper proportion of meat. Representations were made to the manufacturers.

Dressed Crab — Slightly deficient of its proper proportion of crab meat. Representations were made to the manufacturers — subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

Local Honey — Contained a proportion of pollengrains normally found in Australian honey. Had a dark colour and unpleasant taste probably due to the presence of honeydew. Representations were made to the packers and discussions held with local honey producers. When subsequent sampling was attempted, it was found that supplies of this particular honey had disappeared from sale. The situation will be watched next year when local honey is due to appear on sale.

